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No. 1744

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SIERRA LEONE, 1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between the 6° 55' and 10° 00' parallels of north latitude and the 10° 16' and 13° 18' meridians of west longitude. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 256 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorages close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Ficket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,669 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide

estuaries; and, although none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

If the mountainous peninsula be excepted, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be described generally as being flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where altitudes of over 6,000 feet have been recorded in the Loma and Tingi mountains. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of the $8^{\circ} 30'$ parallel of north latitude dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northwards to more open or "orchard bush" country.

Climate.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced towards the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly "Harmattan" wind usually blows at intervals during the December—February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust which it is believed the Harmattan carries down with it from the Sahara. During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about 65° to 95° Fahrenheit. The average minimum and maximum may be placed at 74° and 87° respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period amounted to 152 inches. This figure is based on observations made at Tower Hill at a point some 200 feet above sea-level. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

History.

Sierra Leone, which has been known to voyagers and historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in May, 1787. These were augmented in 1792 by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later,

in 1800, about 550 Maroons—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were brought to Sierra Leone, and allotted lands. Similar treatment was subsequently accorded to the “Liberated Africans” who were captured slaves brought in by His Majesty’s ships.

For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

On 1st January, 1808, the settlement became a Crown Colony.

Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland, and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended. Several missions were also sent to more distant chiefdoms with the view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on 21st January, 1824, that Governor Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were alienated and handed over to the African Company of Merchants, but owing to reports as to connivance with the slave trade, were again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes were made in 1850 when the British territories in the Gold Coast were made a separate Government for a second time, but in 1866 the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually a new Charter, dated 24th July, 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

In 1895 an agreement for the demarcation of the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified, and in 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative districts.

The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate as the result of the imposition of a house tax. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitution.

The Dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments:—

(1) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January, 1924.

(2) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January, 1924, as amended by additional Instructions dated the 19th day of January, 1929.

(3) The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th day of January, 1924, as amended by Orders of the King in Council dated respectively the 27th day of June, 1927, the 21st day of December, 1928, and the 29th day of June, 1931.

So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated 16th January, 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The Executive Council ordinarily consists of five members, namely the officers performing for the time being the duties of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and the Commissioner of the Northern Province of the Protectorate.

The Legislative Council consists—

(1) of the Governor as President;

(2) of official members—viz., the members of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Director of Agriculture;

(3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the community; the other European nominated member is

appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests;

(4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electorate District of the Colony.

Unofficial members hold their seats for five years, and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be re-appointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

It should be noted that the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone (like those of the Colonies of the Gambia and Kenya) has the power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate, respectively.

Political Administration.

For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession under treaties entered into from time to time with native Chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the Peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was re-ceded to the Chiefs and people.

COLONY.

For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into two parts—

(1) Colony administered as such.

(2) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent Tasso and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island. It is composed within three Districts—

(1) The Police District of Freetown.

(2) The Headquarters Judicial District.

(3) The Bonthe District.

Police District of Freetown.—The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the Peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Grafton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell River.

This District which is defined by Section 52 (a) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, contains, in addition to the city of Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley, and other smaller hamlets. Before 1931 the whole Police District of Freetown was under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, and no Political Officer visited the outlying villages. These villages have now been placed under the Commissioner of the Headquarters Judicial District for administrative (though not judicial) purposes.

Freetown Municipality.—The city of Freetown itself is governed by the "City Council of Freetown" pursuant to and in accordance with the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1927; but various so-called Tribal Headmen in Freetown have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes who reside in the capital.

Headquarters Judicial District.—The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Section 52 (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the District. Unlike the Commissioner of all the other Districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure, the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on 1st January, 1924.

Bonthe District.—The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island, Turtle Islands, York Island, and the four following chiefdoms on the mainland, viz., Timdale, Bendu, Cha, and Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District are administered as Colony, by far the greater part of this District is administered as Protectorate.

The town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of

administering Bonthe, York Island, and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony.

Outside the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, the whole of the Bonthe District outside the narrow limits of the Sherbro Judicial District is, along with certain other parts of the Colony, administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

Parts of the Colony treated as Protectorate.—Those parts of the Colony which are, for all administrative purposes, treated as Protectorate, consist, in the first place, of a strip of coast line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

Secondly, there is one other area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate; this is the Baki Loko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825.

PROTECTORATE.

The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

For some years it was, for political purposes, divided into a varying number of Districts and in 1919 it consisted of the following five Districts, viz., Koinadugu, Karene, Railway, Ronietta and Northern Sherbro. Each District was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit. This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to the lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy. In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was, in 1920, divided into three provinces, designated respectively the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts. Each Province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces were divided into Districts of varying areas, each of which was controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the Province in which his District lay.

By the Protectorate (Administrative Divisions) Order in Council, 1930, which came into force on 1st January, 1931, those three Provinces were reduced to two, namely the Northern and Southern Provinces; and the Order in Council under reference sets out :—

- (a) the respective boundaries of these two Provinces;
- (b) the Districts of which they consist; and
- (c) the native chiefdoms comprised in each of those Districts.

Each District is sub-divided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective tribal authorities, i.e., their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms.

The division of the Protectorate into Provinces and of the Provinces into Districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one District, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The boundaries of the chiefdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chiefdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chiefdom boundaries unless invited to do so. The chiefdoms vary in size from the considerable area of Tambaka Yobanji in the Kambia District to the smallness of the Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District, i.e. from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles.

Each chiefdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chiefdoms composed of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chiefdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a District, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother Chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chiefdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chiefdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of a Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom the dispute has arisen.

The Tribal Authority of a chiefdom is the sole owner of the land within that chiefdom, and this principle of native law and custom, which is uniform throughout the Protectorate, has been consistently and actively supported by Government.

The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

Functions of Political Officers.—The functions of a Political Officer are three-fold in nature : administrative, judicial, and departmental ; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher, and friend to the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authority and the people. He is at once the support of the recognized native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy.

A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his District, by (a) house tax, and (b) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, vendors of spirit, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments ; he supervises sanitation on behalf of the Health Department ; he oversees the general conduct of the post offices and agencies ; he keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and seaboard ; he controls the management of the gaols ; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda ; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes ; he facilitates the progress through his District of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it ; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under Chapter XIII, to which reference is invited.

III.—POPULATION.

Colony.—The total population of the Colony according to the census of 1931 is 96,422, the racial distributions being as follows :—

Race.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total Population.
African native tribes	...	...	...	36,914	24,869	61,783	64·08
African non-natives—Sierra Leoneans	...	...	...	14,438	18,408	32,846	34·06
Other African non-natives	...	...	...	583	346	929	0·96
Asiatics	...	...	...	309	135	444	0·46
Europeans	...	...	...	308	112	420	0·44
Totals	...	...	...	52,552	43,870	96,422	100·00

Protectorate.—The total population of the Protectorate according to the 1931 census is 1,672,057, of which 796,391 are males and 875,666 are females, and consists of African native tribes, African non-natives, Asiatics, and Europeans.

The total European population of the Protectorate is 231, of which 173 are males and 58 are females. Of this total 142 are British, other Europeans numbering 89, in which are included 34 Americans.

The total Asiatic population of the Protectorate is 772—577 males and 195 females. These include 754 Syrians, 16 Arabs, and 2 Indians.

African non-natives in the Protectorate number 3,265, 1,765 being males and 1,500 females. These include Sierra Leoneans for the most part and a few West Indians, Liberians, American Negroes, persons classed at the census as Nigerians, Gold Coasters, and Mulattoes. Of the total shown, Sierra Leoneans number 3,046.

Nationalities and Tribes.

The following table shows the various nationalities and tribes amongst the African population of the Colony and Protectorate, and the number in each case.

<i>Nationality or Tribe.</i>	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>Protectorate:</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total African Population.</i>
Sierra Leoneans	32,846	3,046	35,892	2·04
Other African non-natives ...	929	219	1,148	0·07
Temne	21,431	472,258	493,689	27·95
Mende	10,258	568,788	579,046	32·78
Limba	6,957	138,714	145,671	8·24
Loko	5,228	57,152	62,380	3·52
Bullom and Sherbro	4,634	139,101	143,735	8·15
Susu	2,391	43,210	45,601	2·58
Mandingo	1,988	14,081	16,069	0·91
Fula	1,330	15,523	16,853	0·96
Kono	604	68,521	69,125	3·92
Gallinas (or Vai)	673	19,865	20,538	1·16
Koranko	157	44,203	44,360	2·52
Kissi	170	34,810	34,980	1·32
Yalunka	73	16,066	16,139	0·92
Krim	41	20,639	20,680	1·18
Gola	—	8,509	8,509	0·50
Gbande	—	1,131	1,131	0·07
Fanti	125	—	125	0·01
Joloff	181	—	181	0·01
Sarakuli	122	—	122	0·01
Kroo	4,481	—	4,481	0·29
Bassa	512	—	512	0·04
Miscellaneous	427	5,219	5,646	0·33
Totals	95,558	1,671,055	1,766,613	—

Geographical Distribution.—The main geographical distribution of the African population is as follows :—

		<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Colony other than Freetown.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sierra Leoneans		20,970	11,876	3,046	35,892
Other African non-natives ...		784	145	219	1,148
Tribes		32,919	28,864	1,667,790	1,729,573
Total African population					1,766,613

Migration.

During the year 1934, 134 Syrians entered and 131 left the Colony by sea. In all there were 2,105 immigrants and 1,870 emigrants. All these entered and left the Colony by sea. The total number of European immigrants and emigrants other than British subjects was 142 and 135 respectively.

Births and Deaths.

The figures for births and deaths for the Colony for 1934 are as follows :—

(a) Births—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Birth-rate.</i>
1,170	1,103	2,273	22·5

(The birth-rate as shown is probably too low owing to many births outside Freetown having escaped registration).

(b) Deaths—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Death-rate.</i>
1,353	1,031	2,384	23·7

As registration is not compulsory there are no reliable figures available for births and deaths in the Protectorate.

Infant Mortality—The following are the figures for infant mortality for the Colony for 1934 :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live-births.</i>
300	230	530	233

(The infant mortality rate shown is probably too high owing to the absence of machinery for enforcing registration of births outside Freetown).

No figures for infant mortality are available for the Protectorate.

The last decennial census (1931) gave a total of 96,422 persons in the Colony as compared with 85,163 persons in 1921. The increase is due chiefly to immigration of natives from the Protectorate to Freetown, the rest of the colony showing an increase of about 41 persons during this period. The estimated population at mid 1934 was 59,523.

The population of the Protectorate was recorded as 1,672,057 compared with 1,456,148 persons in 1921, the difference in this case being an actual increase due to natural increment and not migratory or other causes.

Marriages.

The numbers of marriages as shown by the registers for 1934 are :—

		<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Village areas (Colony).</i>	<i>Headquarters District (Colony).</i>	<i>Bonthe (Colony).</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Christian	...	142	16	14	10	182
Mohammedan	...	19	2	—	—	21
		—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	161	18	14	10	203
		—	—	—	—	—

Only figures for Christian marriages are available for the Protectorate, of which 25 were recorded as having taken place in 1934. Mohammedan marriages and those by “ Native Custom ” are not registered.

IV—HEALTH.

General Health of the Population.

The appended list shows in tabular form the principal diseases treated at the Government institutions in the Colony and Protectorate in 1933 and 1934. Cases treated in the Mission hospitals and dispensaries are not included, and thus the table as given cannot be accepted as showing an accurate state of the morbidity of the general population. The uneducated African is still loath to place himself under European medical care, and, until there is a greater willingness on the part of the general populace to attend at the Government Institutions, no accurate data as to the state of health of the people can be compiled. When compared with 1933, the table of diseases treated in 1934, does not show much fluctuation of the incidence of disease. It will be noticed that chest affections and rheumatism show an increase over those of 1933, due no doubt to the exceptionally heavy rainfall. Malaria has remained fairly constant, but the figures given in no way indicate the amount of sickness arising from this cause. Avitaminosis cases again show an increase and are merely an indication that the economic depression has not as yet departed from Sierra Leone.

Venereal diseases are common, and fluctuating figures from year to year in no way reflect the true state of affairs.

While the main industry of the Colony still remains that of agriculture, the increasing amount of mining which is taking place in the Protectorate accounts, in some measure, for the greater

incidence of accidental injuries while, from the nature of the work, it is only to be expected that skeletal and muscular affections, i.e. arthritis, chronic rheumatism, etc., must increase.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Malaria	6,548	6,197
Yaws	7,665	7,362
Acute rheumatism	620	4
Chronic rheumatism	5,157	7,559
Hemiplegia	119	123
Conjunctivitis	807	841
Affections of the ear	852	924
Haemorrhoids	100	83
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific)	596	621
Coryza	873	1,031
Acute bronchitis	5,981	6,104
Chronic bronchitis	3,109	3,994
Asthma	159	198
Caries, pyorrhoea, etc.	1,423	1,539
Gastritis	299	563
Dyspepsia	3,859	4,350
Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,262	1,286
Ankylostomiasis	131	209
Hernia	713	946
Constipation	8,725	9,748
Acute nephritis	94	47
Schistosomiasis	71	89
Epydidymitis	61	28
Orchitis	199	263
Hydrocele	233	325
Abscess	612	529
Scabies	1,210	961
Eczema	337	329
Osteitis	1,432	334
Arthritis	1,802	1,481
Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	1,260	857
Fracture	303	274
Other external injuries	2,850	3,756
Asthenia	752	845
Syphilis	616	476
Gonorrhoea	2,250	2,234
Avitaminosis	337	455

Mortality.

It is only in Freetown that any accurate figures can be obtained as to the number of deaths and causes thereof. Elsewhere, although the machinery exists, it is totally dependent on the willingness of the people to come forward for treatment and in fatal cases to register the deaths. Every effort is made to register all deaths occurring in Freetown and, as the Medical Department can prove the burial of diseased persons, the figures for deaths occurring in Freetown can be taken as fairly accurate. Only the education and the greater advancement of the indigenous population of the Protectorate can enable us to obtain reliable figures for that part of the country, i.e. the Protectorate.

Principal causes of Deaths—1934.

Appended is a list showing the principal causes of deaths as registered. The deaths as registered in Freetown are the approximate statement of the mortality cause:—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Freetown (including Cline Town) 1,361.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	310	22·7
Malaria	185	13·5
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis	49	3·6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	49	3·6
Nephritis	47	3·4
Senility	45	3·3
Prematurity	38	2·7
Infantile Convulsions	28	2·0
Rheumatism	24	1·7
Hemiplegia	15	1·1
Strangulated Hernia	14	1·0
Septicaemia	13	0·9

The number of deaths registered on medical certificate was 434, comprising 31·8 per cent. of the deaths registered.

Causes of deaths for the rest of the Colony are not included for 1934 because the figures are very unreliable owing to the absence of a Medical Officer or dispenser in the majority of the registration areas.

Provision for Treatment.

In so far as Freetown and the Colony of Sierra Leone are concerned no extra medical facilities have been added since the last report, and thus the medical facilities offered are still those of the Connaught Hospital in Freetown and the Government Hospital at Bonthe. There is, moreover, the Princess Christian Mission Hospital in Freetown which concerns itself mainly with ante-natal care and midwifery. The figures of attendance at the Connaught and Bonthe Hospitals are as follows:—

<i>Connaught Hospital—</i>							<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,268	2,464
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,313	17,155
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,147	105,511
Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,877	2,281
<i>Bonthe Hospital—</i>								
In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	425
Out-patients—New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,988	5,080
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,971	15,888

It will be noticed that the figures vary but little from those of 1933 except in those of subsequent attendances, which show an increase of nearly 100 per cent., indicating a greater appreciation on the part of the people of the benefit they receive from European medical treatment.

Protectorate.—Of the three permanent hospitals already existing in the Protectorate, i.e., Daru, Bo and Makeni, it is hoped to add yet another of a similar type at Moyamba. The building of this hospital will reduce the number of hospitals of native construction to three; the Medical Missions still maintain three hospitals in the Protectorate, one of which, i.e., Segbwema, is now of permanent construction. These Mission hospitals are subsidised by Government and employ qualified medical men and nurses. The table given below shows figures which vary but little from those of 1933; but here again in the Protectorate a general increase in subsequent attendances is to be recorded.

Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Southern Province—

	1933.	1934.
In-patients	279	410
Out-patients—New cases	2,473	2,379
Subsequent attendances	18,826	16,046

Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province—

	1933.	1934.
In-patients	318	204
Out-patients—New cases	1,429	1,919
Subsequent attendances	4,860	8,620

Dispensaries.—These remain as in former years with this addition: that during the wet and stormy months a dispenser is posted at one of the larger outlying islands on the coast to service the group which otherwise could not be reached from the mainland.

Midwives.—Following on the passing of the new Midwives Ordinance, a new scheme of training of midwives has been put into operation by which it is hoped that within a few years women skilled in the conduct of labour will be available not only for Freetown and the Colony but also for the Protectorate towns. These midwives receive a thorough training in this branch of medicine at the Connaught Hospital and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital in Freetown. The course takes the form of lectures, attendance on cases in hospitals and, under supervision, the management of labour in the district. Midwives receive their certificate only after this course and a subsequent examination. The scheme is somewhat analogous to that operating in more highly organised Colonies with but this addition: that a preliminary course of nursing is not enforced.

Maternity and Child welfare.—It is gratifying to record a general increase in this branch of medicine, and it will be seen from the subjoined table that a steady advance is being made. It is to be hoped that the midwife training scheme outlined above will result in greater and greater figures being returned annually in Freetown:

<i>Connaught Hospital and Maternity Centre, Oxford Street.</i>				<i>Princess Christian Mission Hospital.</i>		
<i>1933.</i>				<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Ante-natal attendances	...	...	4,248	4,684	1,280	1,265
Labour cases admitted	...	...	281	331	56	76
Health visits	...	...	4,858	5,008	3,355	3,489
Infant-welfare clinic attendances			11,068	10,681	9,040	6,564

The cases shown in the above table are followed up by the Health Visitors (of which there are three), so that the advantages gained by careful ante-natal work and medical attendance on labour are not ruined by the lack of attention in the first early weeks of child life.

Sanitation.

Though the epidemic of smallpox which was mentioned in 1932 and 1933 still continues in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, it is gratifying to record that the cases occurring, and the facilities arising therefrom, show a downward curve of incidence. The disease had ceased to march more progressively over wide tracts of the country and was now limited to more or less sporadic and isolated foci where the dispensers and sanitary inspector vaccinators had so far failed to reach.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths, and vaccinations performed in each district:—

<i>Area.</i>				<i>Number of cases discovered.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Number of vaccinations.</i>
<i>Colony Districts—</i>						
Freetown	...	...	...	11	—	5,385
Headquarters Judicial	...	...	...	11	1	2,545
Sherbro	...	...	...	198	36	3,498
<i>Protectorate Districts—</i>						
<i>Northern Province—</i>						
Port Loko	...	...	...	206	7	1,017
Kambia	...	...	...	5	2	2,013
Karene	...	...	...	3	—	428
Bombali	...	...	...	117	1	1,863
Koinadugu	...	...	...	48	12	1,385
<i>Southern Province—</i>						
Kailahun	...	...	...	238	43	9,633
Kono	...	...	...	187	1	—
Kenema	...	...	...	374	65	10,190
Bo	...	...	...	560	79	7,023
Moyamba	...	...	...	207	41	6,113
Pujehun	...	...	...	168	25	2,794
Total	...	...	...	2,333	313	53,827

It should be noted that many of these cases recorded are purely on the information of non-technical informants who, in many cases, must take chicken pox for the more grave form of disease, and it is a noteworthy fact that where skilled medical opinion has been available the subsequent incidence of measles in an area where smallpox had previously been prevalent has often been recorded. The passing in late 1934 of the new Labour Code has given to this Department that legal aid which is necessary for the control of those areas in which mining is being actively carried on, and it is hoped that in early 1935 it will be possible to ensure reasonable housing and standards of living for those people who, in these days of economic depression and low prices of staple products, are being more and more willed from agricultural to industrial undertakings.

Throughout practically the whole year the Chief Sanitary Superintendent was engaged on the inspection of the health areas of the Protectorate and, in many cases, he actively supervised the carrying out of those recommendations which arose from the inspectional visits carried out by the senior members of the Health Branch.

The establishment of the Protectorate Mining Benefits Trust Fund has made available a fair amount of money to be spent in the sanitation of the Protectorate, and a programme of work has been drawn up whereby within a few years it is hoped that the main towns of the Protectorate will be adequately serviced by temporary but adequate sanitary structures, such as latrines, public dustbins, incinerators, water-supply, slaughterhouses, markets, etc. This work is actively commencing in 1935 and will be continued uninterrupted from then onwards.

V.—HOUSING.

Freetown and Colony.

Colony.—The majority of the wage-earning population of Freetown and the larger towns of the Colony occupy timber-framed houses on concrete or stone and mortar dwarf walls and roofed with corrugated iron sheets of palm tile thatch. The floors are either of concrete or native timber boarding and window openings are fitted with glazed casements or boarded hinged shutters according to the means of the occupant.

The artisan class, as a rule, own their houses, whereas usually the unskilled labouring class rent one or two rooms in a compound for themselves and their families.

There are no Building Societies in Freetown, but a scheme inaugurated by the City Council enables house owners and prospective house owners to borrow money for the purpose of improving existing buildings and erecting new ones. Under this arrangement approximately 20 new houses have been erected at a cost of about £8,000.

In addition, a building scheme has been introduced by a firm of timber merchants in Freetown. Under this scheme, prospective owners of the type of house property costing from £250 to £600 can erect buildings under the supervision of the firm both expeditiously and inexpensively, a payment being made by an initial small deposit followed by monthly instalments.

In connexion with this scheme, Government has laid out and has leased to the firm a small model residential area which enables intending house owners to obtain (by assignment from the firm) leases of building plots at a moderate ground rent and with an option to purchase the freehold within 20 years.

Two houses are now under construction on this area and several others are to be commenced.

Protectorate.

In the Protectorate the great majority of houses of the wage-earning classes are built of wattle and mud daub with palm tile or grass thatch roofs—and this form of construction is frequently also adopted by Europeans both official and unofficial. In the Protectorate, as a rule, the occupier is the owner, though in the larger towns there is always a floating population which rents the accommodation required.

VI.—PRODUCTION**Minerals.**

Minerals occurring in economic quantities are platinum, gold, diamonds, iron, and probably chromite and ilmenite. With the exception of chromite and ilmenite these minerals were mined during the year. New deposits of platinum, gold and diamonds have been found recently.

Platinum.—The mining of platinum has not fulfilled early expectations. One company has been working and at least a profit is being made. Quite recently one or two individuals have shown a little interest and one of them has taken up a mining right.

Gold.—Before 1934 gold mining was entirely in the hands of three companies, but in this year Africans, Syrians and other individuals began to take an interest. This soon resulted in the formation of a number of local syndicates and a number of prospecting rights were applied for. Naturally applications for land followed and 146 were received for the year—easily a record.

At present only alluvial gold is being mined but there are real indications that reef mining may shortly be expected. One or two are now in an embryo state—the most promising being that at Baomahun. The Company in question considered it worth while to bring out a specially experienced engineer to examine this discovery.

The production by quarters was as follows :—

<i>Quarters.</i>				<i>Gold bullion</i> <i>Ozs. Troy.</i>	<i>Estimated</i> <i>Fine Ozs.</i>	<i>Estimated</i> <i>Value.</i> £
1st quarter	...	...	...	4,973	4,653	31,475
2nd „	...	...	...	5,223	4,910	33,534
3rd „	...	...	...	6,728	6,320	43,922
4th „	...	...	...	5,690	5,322	43,285
				22,614	21,205	152,216

This year's output of unrefined gold bullion and its estimated value compared favourably with the previous year's output of 15,604 ounces and its estimated value of £90,322.

The gold exists mainly in the Koinadugu Bombali and Bo Districts of the Protectorate.

Diamonds.—The Agreement between Government and the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, has now been signed. Under this agreement the Company has the sole rights for the exploration and exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone while Government participates in the profits. All rents are commuted and a yearly sum is payable to the Protectorate Mining Benefits Trust Fund. (All rents from mining in the Protectorate are paid into this fund which is used on behalf of the natives.)

The production of diamonds is increasing and there is every indication of considerable reserves. The quality is high and many gemstones of value have been discovered.

Iron Ore.—1934 was the first full year of production. Work has been carried on in connexion with the surveying of a railway from Marampa to Tonkolili but it will be some years before the latter deposit is exploited. A railway runs from there to the coast at Pepel, having been opened last year.

Ilmenite.—Interest was taken in the beach deposits at York in the latter part of the year but unfortunately the examination did not come to anything.

Generally, although no outstanding event has occurred, 1934 was a very good year. Gold is doing well and is expected to do better. A number of enquiries have been received and outside interests have been attracted. The position of the diamonds and iron ore is satisfactory. Labour is plentiful, and there is every indication of a steady increase of the importance of mining in this country.

Agricultural Produce.

FOOD CROPS.

Rice.—It is pleasing to be able to record that the rice crop has again been a good one and there is little likelihood of any real scarcity although the prolonged dry season and late rains may cause some slight shortage if the new crop is very late. This year there has been more activity on the part of merchants to export and there is every evidence that the 1934 crop (harvested from September to January) will show something like a record for clean rice exported during 1935. The figures for imports and exports for the last six years are :—

			<i>Imports— white rice.</i>	<i>Exports— native rice.</i>	<i>Excess (+) or deficit (—) of imports over exports.</i>
			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1929	...	...	3,029	13	+ 3,016
1930	...	...	2,618	175	+ 2,443
1931	...	...	457	177	+ 280
1932	...	...	301	559	— 258
1933	...	...	125	158	— 33
1934	...	...	81	221	— 140

Considerable progress is being made in the Scarcies area. One of the imported varieties of seed which has proved successful has been multiplied considerably, and distributed for production by farmers in the Scarcies area in 1935. Other introductions and selections are being studied; some of the varieties showed great promise in 1934 and further work with these is being carried on. It is hoped that very shortly the production of some of the pure strains of the better varieties will be on a sufficiently large scale to allow of milling separately in sufficient quantities to try the various markets along the West Coast.

Cassava.—The Agricultural Department has continued its efforts to eliminate “mosaic” disease, which causes great loss in the yield of cassava, and good progress has been made.

EXPORT CROPS.

Palm Kernels.—68,655 tons of kernels were exported in 1934. Unfortunately the prices prevailing were even lower than in 1933 and the value only reached £460,780. In April the export duty was therefore reduced by £1. The exports from 1928 are given to show the effect of the reduction in price on the value of the kernel export.

				<i>Exports.</i>	
				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				<i>Tons.</i>	£
1928	...	...	...	67,105	1,150,649
1929	...	...	...	60,205	876,308
1930	...	...	...	56,641	664,591
1931	...	...	...	54,462	449,742
1932	...	...	...	77,162	687,477
1933	...	...	...	64,084	472,824
1934	...	...	...	68,655	460,780

Ginger.—An average amount of ginger was harvested and the price was better than in 1933. The price, however, was still very low as shown by the figures for the last six years.

				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				<i>Tons.</i>	£
1929	...	...	...	1,549	59,308
1930	...	...	...	1,972	57,228
1931	...	...	...	1,927	32,518
1932	...	...	...	1,382	22,877
1933	...	...	...	1,545	16,543
1934	...	...	...	1,659	23,254

Piassava.—It is pleasing to record that another export record was reached in 1934 with this fibre, and 3,659 tons were exported. The quality both of Sherbro and Sulima piassava was well maintained and the price maintained its level of 1933. For the first time piassava was exported from the “line” area. This was of a darker and stouter quality than the Sherbro or Sulima types but was well prepared—about 100 tons of this type of fibre was produced.

The export figures for the last six years show that this product has suffered less violent fluctuations in price than other Sierra Leone products.

				Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1929	...	...	...	1,232	17,177
1930	...	...	...	2,417	36,582
1931	...	...	...	3,150	31,846
1932	...	...	...	2,877	23,290
1933	...	...	...	3,499	30,108
1934	...	...	...	3,659	30,390

Kola.—A further falling off in the export of kola is recorded for 1934. For many years kola had been, next to palm kernels, the chief agricultural export and the effect of the loss of so much of the kola trade will be severely felt. The figures for the last seven years are given to show, as in the case of kernels, the great falling off in the value of this export crop.

				Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1928	...	...	...	3,299	281,997
1929	...	...	...	3,127	266,422
1930	...	...	...	2,271	186,197
1931	...	...	...	1,584	47,847
1932	...	...	...	2,085	41,373
1933	...	...	...	1,812	43,656
1934	...	...	...	1,460	18,304

Cocoa.—For a long time there have been small quantities of cocoa exported. Last year the amount exceeded 100 tons. Since 1929 the following quantities have been exported :—

				Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1929	...	...	...	96	3,398
1930	...	...	...	80	2,548
1931	...	...	...	61	1,034
1932	...	...	...	81	1,295
1933	...	...	...	67	990
1934	...	...	...	138	1,755

Coffee.—A small amount of coffee is grown for local consumption and for export. So far only negligible quantities have been exported but the native cultivator is interested in this crop and shows signs of increasing production.

Fruits.—Investigations with regard to grapefruit, oranges, bananas and pineapples continue but it will take some time before there is any real export in those products.

Live Stock.

There are as yet no statistics concerning the live stock of this country. Cattle-farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. A large proportion of the cattle (of which something like 5,000-6,000 are slaughtered annually in the Colony

and Protectorate) is imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country, and pigs to a small extent. There are a few horses, the majority of which also come from French territory. The value of the export in hides (mainly untanned) amounted in 1933 to £1,335 and in 1934 to £1,181.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Imports.

The total value of imports into the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to £805,227 as compared with £825,869 in 1933, being a decrease of £20,642.

The following tables show the value of imports by classes during the years 1933 and 1934. The first table distinguishes Commercial from Government imports and the second compares the imports by classes :—

	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Commercial imports ...	788,607	676,479	—	112,128
Government imports ...	28,501	99,855	71,354	—
Specie and currency notes ...	8,761	28,893	20,132	—
Total ...	825,869	805,227	91,486	112,128
Net decrease £20,642.				

	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	210,506	189,315	—	21,191
Class II.—Raw materials, etc.	38,920	60,200	21,280	—
Class III.—Articles mainly manufactured ...	541,611	503,764	—	37,847
Class IV.—Animals not for food, etc. ...	26,005	23,055	—	2,950
Class V.—Bullion, specie, etc.	8,827	28,893	20,066	—
Total ...	825,869	805,227	41,346	61,988
Net decrease £20,642.				

Commercial imports in 1934 accounted for 84·01 per cent. of the total; Government imports amounted to 12·40 per cent. and specie and currency notes to 3·59 per cent.

Compared with 1933, there were decreases in the value of each of the three categories which constitute Class I. “ Food ” fell by £6,738, “ Drink ” by £1,974 and “ Tobacco ” (mainly unmanufactured) by £12,479.

Commercial coal was mainly responsible for the increase in Class II, the value being £16,278 more than the 1933 imports.

But for an importation by Government of fuel oil valued at £72,021, the decrease under Class III would have been considerably more. The principal decreases under this class were in cotton

piece-goods (£17,089), apparel (£11,018), metals, other kinds (£13,626), cotton yarn (£8,689), cottons unenumerated (£8,232), bags and sacks (£7,518), electrical and telegraphic apparatus (£7,373), motor spirit (£6,102), machinery, other kinds (£5,927), boots and shoes, other than leather (£5,062), artificial silk piece-goods (£4,294), hats, caps, bonnets and other head-gear (£3,866).

The following table shows the commercial imports for home consumption of cotton piece-goods including velveteen for the years 1930 to 1934 :—

	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Duty obtained.</i> £
1930		5,132,718	156,556	28,947
1931		5,014,822	121,960	22,302
1932		11,169,367	262,959	48,651
1933		6,129,891	124,702	24,047
1934		5,638,488	107,740	26,524

The figures relating to other cotton goods were :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Duty obtained.</i> £
1930	66,823	12,013
1931	39,589	6,846
1932	67,187	12,368
1933	41,919	7,718
1934	25,194	7,257

The following table shows the value and percentage of the imports from the different countries during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	£	£		
United Kingdom	489,233	470,100	59·24	58·38
British West African Possessions	6,315	6,226	·76	·77
British Possessions (other)	80,563	145,132	9·76	18·03
France	16,121	11,696	1·95	1·45
Germany	33,520	22,146	4·06	2·75
Holland	7,252	4,455	·88	·55
United States of America	90,125	69,118	10·91	8·59
Japan	42,946	28,770	5·20	3·57
Foreign West African Possessions	9,876	974	1·20	·12
Other European Countries	42,045	37,506	5·09	4·66
Other Countries	7,873	9,104	·95	1·13
Total	825,869	805,227	100·00	100·00

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods, 4,201,737 square yards (£82,107); cotton, unenumerated, £15,384; coal, 33,104 tons (£43,915); metals—other kinds, except cutlery and tools, £18,619; salt, other than table salt, 3,201 tons (£15,160); cigarettes, 40,607 lb. (£12,443); motor-cars, 68 (£10,383); medicines and drugs, £8,709; electrical and telegraphic apparatus, £8,230; provisions, unenumerated, £7,989; beer and ale, stout and porter, 47,896 imperial gallons (£7,888); ships

and boats, mechanically propelled, 6 (£7,867); artificial silk manufactures, £6,763; corrugated iron sheets, 454 tons (£6,712); machinery—mining and gold dredging, £6,549; wool (manufactured) all kinds, £6,086; cement, 2,550 tons (£6,012); stationery, other than paper, £5,639; apparel, £5,396; and whisky, 4,304 imperial gallons (£5,096).

British possessions (other than West African) provided oil fuel, 1,440,418 imperial gallons (£72,021); bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags, 71,525 dozen (£21,121); flour, 28,748 cwt. (£18,570); cotton piece-goods, 301,890 square yards (£10,434); beer and ale, stout and porter, 20,768 imperial gallons (£6,286); tobacco, unmanufactured, 77,500 lb. (£2,638); lumber, 199,213 superficial feet (£2,399); butter, 306 cwt. £1,874; motor-cars 14 (£1,616); tea, 9,615 lb. (£1,269); and milk, 257 cwt. (£1,062).

The chief imports from France were wine (sparkling and still), 5,570 imperial gallons (£1,779); brandy, 1,145 imperial gallons (£1,735); and implements and tools—other than agricultural and artisans, £1,018.

Germany supplied metals—other kinds, except cutlery and tools, £3,065, salt, other than table salt, 479 tons (£1,652); wine (sparkling and still), 8,027 imperial gallons (£1,272); beer and ale, stout and porter, 7,650 imperial gallons (£1,235); lamps and lanterns, 1,301 dozen (£1,088); cutlery, £1,011; and medicines and drugs, £1,013.

Holland furnished wine (sparkling and still), 3,732 imperial gallons (£1,138).

Japan supplied cotton piece-goods, 940,604 square yards (£12,488); artificial silk manufactures, £5,735; apparel £3,579; and boots and shoes, other than leather, 34,431 pairs (£1,832).

Spain provided 9,073 gallons still wine, £2,129; and Sweden 26,057 gross boxes matches, £2,877.

The chief imports from the United States of America were tobacco, unmanufactured, 936,262 lb. (£31,055); oil, illuminating, 256,547 imperial gallons (£9,836); oil, motor spirit, 211,049 imperial gallons (£7,674); oil fuel, 100,445 imperial gallons (£2,703); oil, lubricating, 25,086 imperial gallons (£2,037); lumber, 497,810 superficial feet (£6,138); medicines and drugs, £1,182; and milk, 402 cwt. (£1,070).

Exports.

The total value of exports from the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to £1,011,875 (domestic exports being £832,809 and non-domestic £178,066).

The following tables show the value of exports by classes during the years 1933 and 1934. The first table distinguishes Commercial from Government exports and the second compares the exports by classes :—

				1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
				£	£	£	£
Commercial	...	...	...	772,236	848,030	75,794	—
Government	...	...	...	—	151	151	—
Specie and Currency Notes	...	...	...	11,707	163,694	151,987	—
Total	...	...	...	783,943	1,011,875	227,932	—
<i>Class I.—</i>							
Food, Drink and Tobacco	...	...	...	22,063	28,361	6,298	—
<i>Class II.—</i>							
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	...	...	...	647,952	663,698	15,746	—
<i>Class III.—</i>							
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	...	...	...	17,938	15,357	—	2,581
<i>Class IV.—</i>							
Animals not for Food	...	...	...	273	282	9	—
<i>Class V.—</i>							
Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes...				95,717	304,177	208,460	—
Total	...	...	...	783,943	1,011,875	230,513	2,581

The following table is a comparative statement of the principal exports during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

				1933.		1934.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					£		£
Benniseed	...	...	tons	14	125	208	1,856
Cocoa, raw	...	...	„	67	990	138	1,755
Diamonds	...	...	value	—	73,266	—	144,861
Ginger	...	...	cwt.	30,902	16,544	33,172	23,254
Hides (cattle) tanned	...	...	lb.	7,379	348	9,577	481
Kola nuts	...	...	cwt.	36,236	43,656	29,206	18,304
Palm kernels	...	...	tons	64,083	472,824	68,655	360,780
Palm oil	...	...	„	1,617	17,637	2,225	18,032
Peppers	...	...	lb.	155,190	1,486	75,569	1,015
Piassava	...	...	tons	3,500	30,108	3,659	30,390
Platinum	...	...	oz.	325	2,484	339	2,567
Rice	...	...	tons	3,170	1,671	4,431	1,204
Gold	...	...	oz.	14,975	84,010	22,733	140,483
Gum copal	...	...	tons	54	2,675	—	—
Iron ore	...	...	value	—	2,400	—	84,355

The following table shows the value and percentage of the exports to the different countries during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£		
United Kingdom	434,700	679,163	54·79	67·12
British West African Possessions	52,515	31,490	6·80	3·11
British Possessions (other) ...	1,986	3,489	·26	·35
France	1,627	1,963	·21	·19
Germany	159,229	148,010	20·62	14·63
Holland	85,143	84,402	11·03	8·34
United States of America ...	18,657	20,409	2·42	2·02
Japan	—	750	—	·07
Foreign West African Possessions	5,034	9,244	·65	·91
Other European Countries ...	20,096	30,205	2·60	2·99
Other Countries	4,956	2,750	·62	·27
Total	783,943	1,011,875	100·00	100·00

Palm kernels.—68,655 tons or 4,572 tons in excess of 1933, were shipped. A considerable decrease, £112,044, was, however, recorded in the value. As this value is inclusive of export duty some allowance must be made for the reduction in this duty from 30s. to 10s. a ton in April, 1934, at a time when the Home market price fell as low as £6 13s. 2d. The Home market price averaged throughout the year £7 3s. 2d. or £1 12s. 5d. less than in 1933.

Germany purchased 26,129 tons, an increase on the figure of 1933 of 5,048 tons. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 25,624 tons, or a decrease of 2,578 tons. Exports to Holland rose from 11,935 to 14,758 tons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	
	<i>Tons.</i>		£	
1930	56,641		664,591	
1931	54,462		449,742	
1932	77,162		687,477	
1933	64,083		472,824	
1934	68,655		360,780	

Palm Oil.—The total export of palm oil in 1934 amounted to 2,225 tons, valued at £18,032, an increase in quantity of 608 tons and in value of £395. The Home market price averaged throughout the year £12 19s. 3d. as compared with £14 19s. in 1933. The

bulk of this oil (1,587 tons) went to the United Kingdom. Nigeria and the Gambia purchased 321 and 222 tons, respectively, Germany took 63 and Holland 30 tons. Exports of palm oil by no means represent the production, as this article is one of the principal foods of the inhabitants of the Colony and Protectorate.

Kola Nuts.—A decrease of 7,030 cwt., valued at £25,352, was recorded in kola nuts. Shipments to Nigeria fell from 15,552 to 914 cwt. Besides the loss of the Senegal market, to which reference has been made in former reports, the cultivation of the kola tree in Nigeria has now resulted in the loss of that market as well. In 1927, 39,559 cwt. were exported to Nigeria; so it can readily be seen what serious blow this decrease in the exports to Nigeria is to the kola trade of this Colony. Shipments to the Gambia increased by 3,035 cwt. and to French and Portuguese Guinea by 2,272 and 2,138 cwt., respectively. The local market price averaged only 17s. 5d. per measure (176 lb.) throughout the year as compared with £1 17s. 1d. in 1933.

Ginger.—A slight increase was recorded in the quantity and value of ginger exported. Market prices averaged throughout the year 15s. 9d. a cwt. as compared with 19s. in 1933. The United Kingdom took 16,476 cwt. and the United States of America 13,220. Shipments to Canada increased from 388 to 1,668 cwt.

Piassava.—Shipments of piassava again recorded an increase—3,659 tons valued at £30,390 having been exported as compared with 3,500 tons, in itself a record, of a value of £30,108 in 1933. The Home market price ranged from £23 a ton in January to £24 5s. in December and averaged throughout the year £22 12s. 1d. or 6s. less than that in the previous year.

The United Kingdom took more than half (1,983 tons) of the total shipment, an increase of 444 tons as compared with 1933. Belgium, Germany and the United States of America purchased 480, 442 and 421 tons, respectively. Exports to South Africa increased by 3 tons to 86 tons.

Diamonds.—The value of diamonds exported increased from £73,266 to £144,861.

Gold.—Exports of gold showed a gratifying increase over the previous year, 22,733 oz. (troy) valued at £140,483 having been exported as compared with 14,975 oz. (troy) valued at £84,010.

Platinum.—Exports increased from 325 oz. (troy) valued at £2,484 to 339 oz. (troy) of a value of £2,567.

Exports of diamonds, gold and platinum went to the United Kingdom.

Iron Ore.—The value of ore shipped during the year was £84,355.

State of Trade.

The following comparative table shows the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Imports (less specie and currency notes).</i>	<i>Re-exports (less specie and currency notes).</i>	<i>Net Imports.</i>	<i>Domestic Exports.</i>	<i>Excess of net Imports over Domestic Exports.</i>	<i>Excess of Domestic Exports over net Imports.</i>	<i>Customs Duty on Imports and Exports.</i>	<i>Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1930	1,335,731	141,067	1,194,664	1,047,339	147,325	—	428,369	4,621,121
1931	991,120	75,376	915,744	616,337	299,407	—	340,056	3,927,457
1932	1,219,588	20,749	1,198,839	878,424	320,415	—	452,880	3,286,299
1933	817,108	18,306	798,802	753,930	44,872	—	371,686	3,509,799
1934	776,334	15,376	760,958	832,805	—	71,847	313,528	4,269,310

As the result of the extremely low price offered throughout the year in European markets for all raw products, a considerable decline in the value of commercial imports was not unexpected.

The increase in the value of domestic exports (£78,875) was entirely due to the development of the mineral resources of the country, but for which fact a very heavy decrease would have been recorded in the value.

A considerable improvement was recorded in shipping, 128 vessels more than in 1933 having entered the various ports of the Colony.

Preferential duties, the full effect of which has not as yet been realized, has materially assisted trade with the United Kingdom. The preference accorded to Empire products, such as tobacco, oil and wines, should ultimately result in an increased importation of these articles from the Dominions and Colonies.

The importation from Japan of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods was restricted as from the 16th June, 1934, quota regulations being introduced as from that date.

By granting a considerable measure of preference to the Empire article and introducing quota regulations this Colony has done all in its power to foster and develop Empire trade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**Wages.**

Artisans (Public Works).—In Freetown during 1934, Public Works artisans were paid from 3s. to 5s. 9d. per day for journeymen and from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for improvers. In a few exceptional cases certain journeymen were paid at the rate of 8s. 8d. per day.

In the Protectorate rates of pay varied from 6d. to 1s. for improvers and 1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for journeymen.

Labourers (Public Works).—In Freetown the rate of pay of ordinary unskilled labour was 1s. per day. In certain cases unskilled

labour employed on special work in which they had acquired some proficiency were slightly higher rates, the maximum being 1s. 9d.

In the Protectorate the rates of pay for labourers varied from 6d. to 9d. while the rate of pay for headmen or gangers varied from 7d. to 2s. 6d. per diem.

Railway workers.—The following table gives the minimum, maximum, and average rates of pay of railway workers :—

<i>Grade.</i>				<i>Minimum.</i>		<i>Maximum.</i>		<i>Average rate per diem paid in 1934.</i>	
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Traffic :—									
Station porters	...	...	...	0	6	1	3	1	0
Pointsmen	...	...	...	1	3	2	0	1	7
Shunter pointsmen	...	...	...	1	6	3	0	2	6
Watchmen	...	...	...	0	6	2	0	0	10
Yard foremen	...	...	...	2	6	6	6	4	0
Telegraph messengers	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	0	11
Caretakers	...	...	...	0	6	1	3	0	10
Train porters	...	...	...	0	9	1	6	1	4
Trolley Boys	...	...	...	1	0	1	6	1	4
Lampmen	...	...	...	0	9	2	0	1	3
Engineering :—									
Artisans	...	...	...	2	6	10	0	3	6
Headmen	...	...	...	1	9	2	9	1	11
Telegraph Linesmen	...	...	...	1	3	5	6	2	1
Telegraph labourers	...	...	...	1	0	1	9	1	2
Labourers (skilled)	...	...	...	1	3	1	9	1	5
Labourers (unskilled)	...	...	...	0	6	1	3	0	10
Locomotive and carriage :—									
Artisans	...	...	...	2	6	10	0	4	3
Gate-men	...	...	...	1	6	4	0	2	9
Storemen	...	...	...	2	9	6	6	2	10½
Shops clerks	...	...	...	3	0	5	0	3	3
Tools clerks	...	...	...	1	3	6	6	2	6
Timekeepers	...	...	...	2	9	6	6	3	0
Brakesmen	...	...	...	0	9	1	6	0	10½
Carriage cleaners	...	...	...	0	9	4	0	1	2½
Coalmen	...	...	...	0	9	3	0	1	2
Strikers	...	...	...	1	3	2	6	1	7
Drivers (pumping and stationary engines)									
Drivers (pumping)	...	...	...	1	3	4	0	2	4½
Drivers (crane)	...	...	...	1	6	5	0	3	0
Engine cleaners	...	...	...	0	9	4	0	1	2
Greasers	...	...	...	1	3	4	0	1	10
Lighters-up	...	...	...	1	3	3	0	1	0
Pumpmen	...	...	...	0	9	1	6	0	11
Passed firemen	...	...	...	3	0	5	3	3	6
Firemen	...	...	...	1	9	2	6	2	1
Crane firemen	...	...	...	1	0	1	6	1	4
Washers-out	...	...	...	1	3	3	0	2	3
Labourers (skilled)	...	...	...	1	3	1	9	1	7
Labourers (unskilled)	...	...	...	0	6	1	3	1	1
Furnacemen	...	...	...	1	9	3	0	1	10½
Painters	...	...	...	1	6	6	0	2	7
Apprentices	...	...	...	1	0	2	6	1	10
Holders up	...	...	...	1	3	2	6	1	11

The wages of artisans outside Government employ are practically the same as those paid by the Government departments.

Cost of Living.

Rice, the Colony's staple food, was obtainable at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel or 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per kettle.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete code for all Colony and Protectorate Schools. Separate Schedules for Rules which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing Government grants-in-aid.

In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the mission primary schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools. All school fees are paid into Government revenue.

The secondary schools on the Assisted List in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive capitation, building, and equipment grants, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the mission authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.

Colony Schools.—In the Colony there are at present 50 assisted primary schools with 7,112 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 5,363.

The assisted secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows :—

Boys—Six schools with 98 primary, 217 preparatory, and 360 secondary pupils.

Girls—Five schools with 423 primary, 171 preparatory, and 128 secondary pupils.

Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction, and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

There are also four assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training—The Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), The Diocesan Technical School (carpentry, surveying, and building

construction), the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making) and the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' Industrial School (domestic science and arts).

With regard to the education of girls, domestic science in all its branches forms a most important part of their curriculum. A special examination is held annually by independent examiners and certificates and diplomas are awarded to successful students. Provision is also made at the Roman Catholic Convent School for instruction in this subject to girls who have already left school and are contemplating marriage. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers' Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts, theological and science courses are provided.

A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

Protectorate Schools.—In the Protectorate nine missionary authorities conduct 85 assisted schools with 4,388 boys and 1,213 girls on the rolls. In addition, these bodies conduct 80 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 1,975 pupils.

Government controls eight boys' schools in the Protectorate with 395 pupils. These, with an exception of the Bo School and the Koyeima School, are rural schools of junior grades.

Bo School.—The Bo School was established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of chiefs. It aims at providing the boys with a liberal education in preparation for the important work they will probably be called upon to undertake in connexion with their chiefdoms. Hygiene and sanitation, town-planning, building, and hand and eye training are important parts of the curriculum.

Koyeima School.—The Central School at Koyeima is intended to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. The school provides an adequate training in such technical subjects as woodwork, building, tailoring, wood-carving, surveying, town-planning, and agriculture, and will also, it is hoped, in time become the centre for the training of Protectorate teachers.

Music, etc.—The natives of Sierra Leone have a gift for music—both vocal and instrumental. Most of the large churches and chapels have pipe organs which are played by African organists.

Many Africans, too, show skill on the pianoforte and other instruments. The band of the Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, is an outstanding example of how far musical art can be developed.

A special music master has been engaged to teach singing on correct lines in the schools, and very good results have been achieved. Naturally, the children excel in rendering negro spirituals, but they have made great progress in music of a more classical nature. An annual singing competition has been inaugurated among the schools and this has been highly appreciated and the competition is very keen.

Dramatic art is being encouraged to some extent and the students of the secondary school are proving apt pupils.

Welfare Institutions.

The methods of caring for the poor and sick, and the burial of deceased destitute persons, remained the same during 1934 as in the previous year. Friendly Societies abound.

Mental Home.

There is a mental home at Kissy, about 5 miles from Freetown.

X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Colony.—The principal means of communication between the smaller towns and villages of the Colony is by non-motorable roads; there is, however, a motor road from Freetown to Waterloo (20 miles) which connects several villages on the route with the capital of the Colony. Freetown is connected to Lumley Village ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and to Hill Station (5 miles) by bitumen-surfaced laterite gravel roads, and a laterite gravel road from Hill Station, 3 miles in length, affords facilities for the use of motor transport to the population in and around the village of Regent. There are 50 miles of roads and streets in the capital of the Colony of which about 30 miles are motorable—the principal streets are surface treated with bitumen and are provided with concrete surface-water drains and channels.

Protectorate.—The construction in 1934, of a length of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles of road from Matam to Mabonto, to give access to the Northern Province Gold Areas, increased the total mileage of maintained roads in the Protectorate to $793\frac{1}{4}$. The roads are surfaced with laterite and are for the greater part 16 feet wide.

The majority of the bridges are built with concrete abutments and piers, and steel joists carrying a timber deck, but there still remains a number of timber beam and trestle bridges which are being reconstructed to a standard type, with a 9 feet wide deck, as

their condition requires and funds permit. In addition to the above Government maintained roads there are Chiefs roads constructed and maintained by tribal authorities concerned which are not usually open to heavy motor vehicles and are sometimes not available for motor traffic in the wet season.

In cases where the width of rivers has rendered the construction of bridges financially impracticable, ferries are used. There are fifteen such ferries in the Protectorate, the pontoons being constructed of timber with one exception which has a steel pontoon. The pontoons are connected by steel wire rope bridles to a wheeled traveller moving on a steel cable-way which is slung between towers on the bank. The pontoon is impelled across the river partly by the action of the current and partly by the boat crew hauling on a light steel hand-line also slung between the banks.

Railway.

The total length of open line at the end of 1934 was 311 miles and the gauge 2 feet 6 inches.

Capital expenditure of the railway to 31st December, 1934, was £1,428,114.

The total revenue of the railway was £151,214 which shows an increase of £5,620 over the figure for the previous year. The depression in trade which manifested itself in 1930 continued throughout the year under review. The revenue includes £1,259 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £190,519 which shows a reduction of £15,203 as compared with 1933. This total includes £82,941 for loan charges, pensions and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government departments, and expenses in connexion with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Working expenditure amounted to £131,138 and gross receipts to £151,124.

Passenger journeys in the year were 377,133 an increase of 3,962 over the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 59,938 tons against 54,866 in 1933.

	1913.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Receipts per train mile	9	6·11	11	3·44	11	7·13	10	10·71	8	5·39	8	10·93	8	7·88	8	11·00
Working expenses per train mile ...	5	1·09*	9	2·55	10	4·34	11	4·17	8	9·48	8	3·86	8	1·98	7	8·80
Passengers carried ...	438,388		604,737		367,602		258,834		252,472		408,149		373,161		377,123	
Tonnage carried ...	62,084		78,385		75,473		70,949		61,859		66,024		54,866		59,938	

* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 39 locomotives, 70 coaching vehicles, and 304 goods vehicles.

Motor Bus Service.

The motor bus service is under the direction of the General Manager of the Railway. This service runs on two routes, viz., route 1 to Hill Station European Settlement through Wilberforce, a distance of 5 miles, and route 2 to Lumley Beach, where there is an excellent golf links, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Freetown, on the western seaboard of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. The fleet in 1933 consisted of six passenger vehicles and two goods lorries.

The total number of passengers carried was 226,635 and the gross receipts amounted to £3,237.

The staff employed was :—

European	...	...	...	...	...	1
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	20
						—
			Total	...	...	21
						—

Postal Business.

There was a further slight falling off in postal business during 1934 due to the continuance throughout the year of the depression in trade. Postal business was conducted from 12 post offices and 59 postal agencies; money-order business from 22 and postal-order business from 58 offices.

The total revenue collected was £18,652 as against a sum of £22,248 in the previous year. Of this amount £12,212 was derived from direct postal revenue, £4,553 from Customs duty on parcels, and £1,887 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 1,803,800 as compared with 1,873,200 in 1933. Included therein are 70,800 registered articles. Money-order transactions decreased from 3,590 (value £24,099) in 1933 to 3,541 (value £21,443) in 1934.

The total number and value of postal-orders issued during the year (43,948 and £25,121) and the number and value of postal-orders paid (37,459 and £22,294) as compared with the figures for the previous year which were—orders issued 43,598 valued £28,027; orders paid 36,762 value £23,579.

The parcel post transactions showed a falling off, 28,334 parcels being handled as against 29,554 the previous year.

In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (with Great Britain only) 6,164 parcels were received (value £10,500) as compared with 6,488 (value £10,650) in 1933.

Telegraph System.

The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu ($227\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo; this system

is connected up by branches with most of the direct headquarters in the Protectorate. The total mileage is 1,098 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, plus the railway traffic control line of 455 miles.

Telephones.

The only service is that in Freetown and district, maintained by the Railway Department. The total mileage is 392 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Cables and Wireless.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a cable office and a low-power wireless station in Freetown; the latter is used mainly for communicating with shipping.

Increase in the knowledge of wireless telegraphy and recent improvement in the manufacture of wireless installations of moderate cost have led to considerable numbers of applications on the part of private individuals for licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, and the holders of such licences have little difficulty in picking up any station in Europe and America broadcasting on suitable short-wave lengths.

Shipping.

There was an increase of 120 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering in the Colony during the year and in tonnage 381,261. Of a total of 2,135,300 tons entered, 58·86 per cent. was British, 10·48 German, 6·78 Italian, 6·75 French and 6·44 American.

The following table gives details of nationality and tonnage entered during the year :—

				<i>Steam and Motor Vessels entered.</i>		
<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Percentage proportion to total tonnage.</i>
American	...	...	...	43	137,485	6·44
Belgian	...	...	...	5	14,639	·69
British	...	...	...	400	1,256,797	58·86
Danish	...	...	...	8	12,077	·57
Dutch	...	...	...	30	72,846	3·41
Finnish	...	...	...	11	14,692	·69
French	...	...	...	32	144,240	6·75
German	...	...	...	85	223,764	10·48
Grecian	...	...	...	3	7,987	·37
Italian	...	...	...	46	144,713	6·78
Spanish	...	...	...	30	72,272	3·38
Swedish	...	...	...	20	33,788	1·58
Totals	...	...	...	713	2,135,300	100·00

Of the above vessels, 19 entered at Sherbro and 28 at Sulima.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports :—

<i>Line.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Frequency of calls.</i>
American West African Line.	New York	2 monthly (average) with passengers and general cargo.
Compania Transmediterranea.	Barcelona	Passengers monthly.
Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.	United Kingdom coastal ports.	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Do. do.	Continental ports ...	Cargo every 3 weeks.
Do. do.	Canada	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles	"
Holland West African Lijn.	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Le Havre and coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers and cargo—monthly each.
Navigazione Libera Trestina (Italian).	Genoa and coast ports	Cargo—monthly.
Woermann Linie ...	Hamburg, Southampton and continental ports, Hamburg and continental ports.	Passenger—fortnightly. Cargo—fortnightly.
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Liverpool and coast ports.	Cargo—twice monthly.
Société Navele de l'Ouest and Chargeurs Réunis.	Marseilles and coast ports.	Cargo—monthly.
L'Equatoriale (Italian)	Genoa and coast ports	Cargo—monthly.
Compania Naviera Amaya (Spanish).	Continental and African ports.	One in 2 months.

The lower reaches of all the rivers of Sierra Leone are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony—Freetown, Bonthe, Sulima, and Mano Salija.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). The former is established at Freetown (local head office) with a branch at Bonthe (Sherbro) and agencies at the more important trading centres. Barclays Bank is established at Freetown, and has no branches or agencies.

Both banks afford their customers savings bank facilities. In addition there is the Government (Post Office) Savings Bank, controlled from Freetown, with nineteen agencies throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The balance standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December, 1934, was £68,084.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks. The absence of realizable security and direct ownership properly registered precludes the possibility of the introduction of the former. The co-operative movement has not yet been introduced.

Currency.

The coins current in Sierra Leone are :—

United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coins ;

West African silver coins, value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. ;

West African alloy coins value of the same denominations ;
and

West African nickel-bronze coins of the value of 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The United Kingdom coins have been superseded by the West African coins. The West African silver coins authorized by the Sierra Leone and Gambia Coinage Order, 1913, and introduced in that year are being withdrawn from circulation. Other West African coins of mixed metals of the same denominations and of the same weights, and authorised by His Majesty's Order in Council of February, 1920, were introduced in July, 1920, to replace the silver coins.

Gold and silver coins are legal tender up to any amount and copper and nickel-bronze coins up to one shilling.

West African currency notes of the values £5, 20s., 10s., 2s., and 1s., were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Currency notes of the value of 20s. and 10s. are now in circulation, the £5, 2s., and 1s. having been withdrawn. A new issue of the West African currency notes of 20s. and 10s. denomination was put into circulation on 1st July, 1928 ; the old issue notes are being withdrawn.

Weights and Measures.

There has been no addition to the standards and no new legislation relating to the inspection of weights and measures in the Colony.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The scheme for the canalization of streams, which had been held in abeyance since the early part of 1932, was recommenced on an approved eight years programme allowing for a total expenditure of £32,912.

The new programme included for the completion of the canalization of Sanders Brook, the canalization of Samba Water and the street drainage of that area.

The following work was completed during 1934 as the first section of the new programme :—

Sanders Brook Canal.—This was extended from near Dundas Street where work concluded in 1932 to a point north-east of the Public Works Department Yard—a length of approximately 830 feet. Three reinforced concrete road bridges were constructed, at Point Street, Dundas Street and Pademba Road. The canal was built in English pressed brown engineering bricks to a width of 7 feet 6 inches and an average depth of approximately 2 feet 6 inches according to gradient, the depth being exclusive of a small invert designed to deal with the dry season flow.

This work was let out to contract, cement, bricks and reinforcing steel being supplied by this Department. The bridges at Point and Dundas Streets were constructed departmentally owing to various difficulties with the contractor.

Street Drainage.—The surface-water drainage to Dundas Street was completed, approximately 1,400 feet of concrete channels being laid. A short section of the street from Pademba Road was coated with British standard specification road tar No. 2.

Three hundred and forty-nine feet of concrete channels were laid in Point Street, 104 feet in Westmoreland Street and a short length of approximately 85 feet in Pademba Road.

Electric Light and Power.

An electric light and power scheme put into service in April, 1928, is in operation by Government in Freetown. High tension alternating current is generated by Diesel engines and distributed at British standard voltage and periodicity. Charges to consumers are 1s. per unit for lighting, with a favourable decreasing rate of charge to users of domestic appliances, and 4d. per unit for power. In certain cases special tariffs have been approved for other than private consumers, each having a favourable decreasing rate of charge in a manner similar to that for users of domestic appliances. Such special tariffs are based upon the various different average consumptions of current of each consumer.

There is a flat-rate charge for consumers with only three or four lights ranging from 10s. to 19s. per month. The distribution scheme covers a wide area and building sites and power are available for industrial development.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Courts of Justice.

The West African Court of Appeal.—This Court has an appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters, in respect of certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and of the Circuit Court of the Protectorate. The Judges of the Court are the Judges

of the Supreme Courts of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia Colony, and the Judges of the High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

(Note.—The last mentioned were added during the year.)

The Court sits periodically at Freetown for the hearing of appeals arising in Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Courts of the Colony.—The following Courts have jurisdiction in the Colony :—

(i) *The Supreme Court (Ordinance No. 39 of 1932).*

(a) The Court consists of a Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, and also of the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

(b) In its ordinary jurisdiction the Court has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in England, except the Admiralty jurisdiction.

(c) The Court has also a summary jurisdiction in civil causes similar to that of the County Courts in England.

(d) The Court is also a Court of Appeal from any decision, civil or criminal of a Magistrate or District Commissioner.

(ii) *Magistrates' Courts (Cap. 118).*

There are certain Judicial Districts in each of which is established a Magistrate's Court for the summary trial of criminal causes and with power to commit persons for trial before the Supreme Court. These Courts have also jurisdiction in various quasi-criminal causes, which is conferred upon them by sundry Ordinances. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner or by two Justices of the Peace.

(iii) *Courts of Requests (Cap. 43).*

These are courts for the trial of civil causes in which the amount involved does not exceed a sum fixed by the Ordinance. There is one Court for each Judicial District. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner who in this capacity is styled " Judge of the Court of Requests ", or by two Commissioners.

Courts of the Protectorate.—The Courts of Law of the Protectorate are as follows :—

(i) *The Circuit Court (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

(a) This Court is constituted by the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, each of whom, when sitting in this Court, is styled " the Judge of the Circuit Court ".

(b) With very few exceptions the Court has the same criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate as the Supreme Court has in the Colony. Divorce and matrimonial causes are, however, specially withdrawn from its jurisdiction.

(c) The Court also hears appeals from decisions of District Commissioners in both criminal and civil causes.

(ii) *Courts of District Commissioners (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

(a) In each district there is a Court constituted by the District Commissioner and known as " the Court of the District Commissioner " or " The District Court ".

A Provisional Commissioner, who is in charge of a group of districts known as a Province, has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in each of those districts. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

An Assistant District Commissioner has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in the district in which he is stationed, if appointed by the District Commissioner to exercise it. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

(b) The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is practically the same as that of the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony. They can commit persons for trial before the Circuit Court, or, in very rare cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony. They also possess a civil jurisdiction in most cases up to £50.

(iii) *Courts of Native Chiefs (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

The Courts are composed of native chiefs and have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising exclusively between natives of the Protectorate, other than persons employed in the Government service. They are subject in all respects to the supervision of the District Commissioner who can amend, vary or set aside any of their decisions or sentences.

(iv) *Combined Courts (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

In certain chiefdoms where there is a considerable number of non-natives settled or residing, the Paramount Chief and a non-native appointed by the District Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Governor, sit as " Joint Judges " to decide petty civil cases arising between non-natives and natives. The orders of this Court may be enforced by the District Commissioner who can review its decision to all cases.

Criminal Cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court, Freetown, in 1934.

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Cases reported.</i>	<i>Persons arrested.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>	<i>Persons. discharged.</i>	<i>Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.</i>
Assault and Battery ...	65	175	98	74	1
Harbour offences ...	61	85	81	4	—
Stowaways ...	9	14	10	4	—
Customs offence ...	57	23	23	—	—
Housebreaking ...	24	13	—	2	11
Burglary... ...	14	1	—	—	1
Larceny ...	378	477	376	98	3
Larceny from Ship ...	4	3	2	1	—
Public Health offence ...	91	629	548	81	—
Shop breaking ...	8	2	1	—	1
Larceny from a house ...	50	79	58	21	—
Breach of Immigration Restriction Law ...	—	3	3	—	—
Selling Palm Wine without Licence ...	10	14	13	1	—
Disorderly conduct ...	67	122	88	34	—
Fighting ...	34	42	35	7	—
Drunk ...	23	22	20	2	—
Wounding ...	11	16	3	5	8
TOTALS ...	906	1,718	1,359	334	25

Juvenile Offenders.

Larceny ...	21	22	22	—	—
Assault and Battery ...	2	5	3	2	—
Throwing Stones ...	1	3	3	—	—
Committing Nuisance ...	—	8	8	—	—
TOTALS ...	24	38	36	2	—

Return of Criminal Cases tried in the Circuit Court during the year 1934.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of persons prosecuted.</i>	<i>Number of persons imprisoned.</i>	<i>Number of persons fined or otherwise punished.</i>	<i>Number of persons condemned.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged.</i>
Port Loko ...	19	5	3	1	10
Makeni ...	7	3	—	1	3
Kambie ...	3	—	—	—	3
Karene ...	—	—	—	—	—
Bo ...	3	3	—	—	—
Kailahun... ...	3	1	1	1	—
Kenema ...	2	1	—	—	1
Moyamba ...	5	4	1	—	—
Pujehun ...	—	—	—	—	—
Bonthe ...	—	—	—	—	—
Koinadugu ...	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	43	18	5	3	17

Police.

There has been no change in the strength and organization of the Police Force of the Colony.

Prisons.

There are now ten prisons administered by the Prisons Department, which have been established as follows:—

Colony.—Freetown, convict and local; Bonthe, local.

Protectorate.—Northern Province, local prisons: Kambia. Port Loko, Kabala, Makeni.

Southern Province, local prisons: Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun, Masanki.

The number of persons committed to the central prison at Freetown during the years 1933 and 1934 was as follows:—

						1933.	1934.
Males	...	...	...	...	...	862	831
Females	...	...	...	...	...	11	16
Juvenile offenders	...	...	...	...	...	21	25

The total daily average number in custody was:—

1933.	1934.
264	259

The number of persons committed to the local prisons of the Colony and Protectorate during the years 1933 and 1934 was:—

						1933.	1934.
Males	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	1,094
Females	...	...	...	...	...	1	4

The daily average number in custody was 134, as against 176 in 1933.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths at all prisons was two, compared with seven in 1933.

Industrial.—Short-sentence prisoners were employed in the kitchen garden, and on general labouring, quarrying stone, sanitary work and planting fruit trees on Government land. Long-sentence prisoners were engaged in the usual industries which consist of rice-milling, tailoring, tarpauling and mattress making, bread-making and carpentry.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances enacted during 1934 were:—

- The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934;
- The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934;
- The Undesirable Advertisements Ordinance, 1934;
- The Protectorate (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934;
- The Protectorate Vagrancy Ordinance, 1934;
- The Pawnbrokers Ordinance, 1934;
- The Employers and Employed Ordinance, 1934.

Of these Ordinances, the *Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934, had for its main purpose the imposition of specific duties on many articles imported into Sierra Leone which had previously been subjected to *ad valorem* duties. The export duty on palm kernels was reduced from £1 10s. per ton to 10s.

The *Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance*, 1934, establishes a quota system applicable to the importation of textiles from countries outside the British Empire. The importation of all such textiles is prohibited except under licence and provision is made for the issue and regulation of such licences.

The *Undesirable Advertisements Ordinance*, 1934, is based on the Imperial Venereal Disease Act, 1913, and prohibits public advertisements of any treatment or remedies for venereal disease and other undesirable advertisements, except such as may be made by the authority or with the sanction of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

By the *Protectorate (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934, provision is made for the election of Chiefs by tribal authorities and power is reserved to the Governor to appoint a Chief in case a tribal authority neglects or refuses to proceed to an election. The previous provisions relating to the deposition of chiefs are altered so as to permit deposition to take place after the holding of one formal enquiry instead of two.

The *Protectorate Vagrancy Ordinance*, 1934, provides for the repatriation of vagrant and unemployed natives. The opening of the mines in different chiefdoms of the Protectorate has attracted natives from all parts of the country, who are not all able or willing to obtain regular work and whose presence in a foreign chiefdom is not conducive to good order.

The *Pawnbrokers Ordinance*, 1934, is based on the Nigerian Ordinance and the Imperial Act of 1872, and regulates the whole business of pawnbroking and in particular prescribes maximum rates of interest. The business of money-lending in the Colony has been regulated by Ordinance since 1924. In fact much of the local money-lending is secured by pawn, but no Ordinance has controlled pawnbroking or limited the rates of interest. The growth of gold-mining has made necessary a closer control of any trade in gold as many articles pawned are of that metal.

The *Employers and Employed Ordinance*, 1934, is designed to regulate the relations between employers and employed and to safeguard the health of the latter. It deals with the formation and interpretation of all contracts of service and enables in certain cases minimum rates of wage to be fixed by the Governor.

The recruitment of native labour for foreign service is regulated and controlled, as are also the employment of women, adolescents and children and apprenticeship contracts. Provision is made for the case of the death, insolvency and change of residence of the employer and for any breaches of contract or other disputes which

may occur between employers and employed. There is an extensive rule making power and rules are enacted in a schedule to the Ordinance. These deal with various matters subsidiary to the relations between employers and employed such as the payment of wages and the deductions which may lawfully be made therefrom, the hours of work, the return of labourers to the place of engagement upon the expiration of the contract of service and the housing and sanitary arrangements to be made for the labourers. Provision is made in the Ordinance for the establishment of Labour Health Areas and the Rules detail the housing, medical and sanitary arrangements required in such areas.

The following are the more important subordinate legislative instruments which came into force during the year :—

The Manufactured Gold (Export Prohibition) Order in Council, 1934, requires that any person who desires to export from Sierra Leone any article manufactured in West Africa and composed wholly or in part of gold must first obtain a permit for that purpose.

The Fruit Export Rules, 1934, which provided for the inspection of fruit intended for export and prohibited the export of fruit which is not of the prescribed standard or which is improperly packed.

The Animals Diseases (Control of Dogs) (No. 2) Rules, 1934, which were occasioned by an outbreak of rabies, prescribed that no dog should be at large other than in private premises except it was safely muzzled and if not so muzzled might be seized and destroyed.

The Native Courts Rules, 1934, which required the monthly return to a District Commissioner of all criminal and civil cases tried in the courts of certain Paramount Chiefs.

The Circuit Court Rules, 1934, which prescribe the practice and procedure to be observed in all civil proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Protectorate. The forms to be used and the scale of costs which is to apply are added in appendices to the Rules.

The Midwives Rules, 1934, which provide for the examination of persons seeking to qualify as midwives and for the investigation of charges of professional misconduct against qualified midwives. The Rules also detail the subject in which an intending midwife should be instructed and further provide the direction and procedure to be observed by midwives in the exercise of their profession.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial year closed on the 31st December, 1934, showing the financial position of the Colony to be as follows :—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January, 1934 ...		105,844
Expenditure, 1934	603,208	
Revenue, 1934	598,839	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue		4,369
Balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1934 ...		101,475

The Revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were :—

				Revenue.	Expenditure.
				£	£
1930	...	...	...	742,972	805,725
1931	...	...	...	884,153	884,008
1932	...	...	...	872,469	831,921
1933	...	...	...	655,529	691,686
1934	...	...	...	598,839	603,208

Note.—The figures for 1932 and 1933 respectively include receipts and payments of £175,000 and £73,500 on account of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund to the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited. The figure of Revenue for 1934 includes the sum of £29,928 transferred from the Reserve Fund.

The funded debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1934, was £1,718,259 against which the accumulated sinking funds, for its amortization, amounted to £378,726.

Assets.

The assets of the Colony as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1934, amounted to £262,903 made up as follows :—

						£
Investments	...	...	...	...	...	166,468
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	15,728
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	26,574
Advances	...	...	...	...	...	34,178
Cash	...	...	...	...	...	19,955

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation from which revenue was derived in 1934 were :—

						£
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	313,035
Port, Harbour and Light	...	...	...	...	...	12,865
Licences and Internal Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	21,422
Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	105,982

Customs Tariff Imports.

Preferential duties were introduced in Sierra Leone in May, 1932, and quotas on imports of textiles from foreign countries were imposed as from the 16th June, 1934. There are no treaty obligations. The tariff is mainly specific. All edible provisions and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, not specifically mentioned in the tariff, however, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. (Preferential) and 30 per cent. (General). On all goods, wares and merchandise not included in any item in the tariff an *ad valorem* duty is levied of 20 per cent. (Preferential) and 40 per cent. (General).

Some of the more important duties levied on imported goods are : cotton piece-goods—bleached, 1d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 2d.

per sq. yd. (General) ; coloured and dyed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 3d. per sq. yd. (General) ; grey $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. (General) and printed, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. (General). Cotton yarn, 3d. per lb. (Preferential) and 6d. per lb. (General) ; fish, canned or otherwise preserved, 6s. 3d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General) ; fish—dried, salted, smoked or pickled, not in tins, jars or bottles, 2s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 5s. per 100 lb. (General) ; flour, 1s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 2s. per 100 lb. (General) ; lard 8s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 16s. 8d. per 100 lb. (General) ; matches, 1s. 6d. per gross of boxes (Preferential) and 3s. per gross of boxes (General) ; meat, canned or bottled, 10s. 5d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb. (General) ; milk, condensed or otherwise preserved, 4s. per 36 lb. (Preferential) and 8s. per 36 lb. (General) ; kerosene, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per imperial gallon (General) ; motor spirit, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 11d. per imperial gallon (General) ; edible oil, 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 1s. per imperial gallon (General) ; onions and potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. (Preferential) and $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. (General) ; table salt, 1s. 8d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 3s. 4d. per 100 lb. (General) ; coarse salt, 1s. 9d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per cwt. (General) ; artificial silk piece-goods, 2d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 6d. per sq. yd. (General) ; silk piece goods, 1s. 6d. per lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 6d. per lb. (General) ; toilet soap, 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 5s. per 100 lb. (General) ; soap, other kinds, 7s. 6d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 15s. per cwt. (General).

On spirits (50 per cent. volume of alcohol) duty is levied at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and £1 16s. per imperial gallon (General), and on wines (still), 3s. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 6s. per imperial gallon (General). Beer and ale, stout and porter pay at 1s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 3s. per imperial gallon (General).

Unmanufactured tobacco is subject to a duty of 1s. 2d. per lb. (Preferential) and 1s. 6d. per lb. (General) ; manufactured tobacco pays from 4s. per lb. (Preferential) to 6s. per lb. (General) and cigarèttes from 1s. 6d. per 100 (Preferential) to 2s. 6d. per 100 (General). The duty leviable on lumber is 15s. per 1,000 superficial feet (Preferential) and £1 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet (General).

Export Duties.

The following exports are subject to duty :—palm kernels, 10s. a ton ; kola nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb.

Royalties.

The following royalties are levied on minerals exported from the Colony : on chromite, 1s. 3d. per ton ; on ilmenite, 1s. per ton ; on

platinum, 5 per cent. on the value; on crude gold, 9 per cent. on the ascertained value of the combined gold and silver content of the crude metal as shown by the refiner's certificate.

Drawbacks.

The usual provision is made for payment of drawback, 95 per cent. of duties paid on imported goods being allowed.

Wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, arms and ammunition and gunpowder are excluded from this benefit.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Under a Stamp Duty Ordinance, stamp duties are levied on cheques, bills of exchange, deeds, legal documents, probates, etc. The aggregate collections in 1934 amounted to £682.

There are no Excise duties, but revenue is derived from Licences, as follows :—

Auctioneers, hawkers, spirits, store, wine and beer, petroleum, motor vehicles, dog and game licences, etc.

Pawnbroker, bicycle, showkeepers and hotel licences, etc., are levied by the Freetown City Council.

House Tax.

A house tax of five shillings per house is levied throughout the Protectorate and yields approximately £80,000 annually. The District Commissioners control the collections in the various chiefdoms, but the native chiefs are responsible and receive a remuneration of 5 per cent. on such collections. The assessment is made biennially or triennially by Assistant District Commissioners as occasion arises, aided by the Paramount Chiefs. House Tax in Freetown and Sherbro Judicial District is assessed on the value of the property and varies in different years. House Tax in the remainder of Colony villages is at a fixed rate of five shillings per house.

Poll Tax.

Under the Non-native Poll Tax Ordinance every non-native is required to pay an annual tax of £2.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Survey.—No funds were voted either for revision or further reproduction of the sheets of the 1/62,500 survey of the Protectorate which was commenced in 1925 and completed in 1930, and of which only 41 per cent. have been published. The mining areas are, however, nearly covered by the published sheets. Numerous sunprint copies were supplied to mining companies of the unpublished sheets.

Cadastral Branch.—Forty mining surveys were executed during the year and realized £998 in revenue. One hundred and forty-six mining applications were received, the plans examined and reports rendered. The sheets of the town survey of Bo comprising seven sheets on 1/1,250 scale together with several village surveys were traced and issued in sunprint form. The drawing office made 196 plans and 360 sunprints.

Lands Branch.—All the usual business in connexion with grants, acquisitions, valuations, leases, preparation of tenancy agreements, collection of rents, beaconing of Crown Lands, etc., has been carried out successfully.

General.—The value of maps supplied to Government Departments during the year amounted to £64. Sales to the public realized £64. The sum derived from sale and hire of Government stores amounted to £30.

Geological Survey.—Owing to shortage of European staff no geological field work could be undertaken during 1934.

APPENDIX

List of certain Publications obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1. and from the Government Printer, George Street, Freetown.

							<i>Revised Rates for Gazettes and Legislation.</i>		
							£	s.	d.
<i>Royal Gazette</i> , inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription,									
inland	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
<i>Royal Gazette</i> , inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription,									
Overseas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
							<i>For current or previous year.</i>		
							s.	d.	
							<i>For any prior year.</i>		
							s.	d.	
Royal Gazette, single copies, inclusive of “ <i>Special</i>									
Supplements” only...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6		1 0
Trade Supplement (postage 1d. extra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		6
Legislative Supplements, or separate copies of									
Ordinances, Rules, &c., not exceeding—									
8 pages	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		8
9–16	„	...	...	...	...	...	6		1 0
17–32	„	...	...	...	...	...	9		1 6
33–48	„	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2 6
49–64	„	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3 0
65–96	„	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	4 0
Exceeding 96 pages	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5 0

Including postage.

The foregoing rates will apply to all Supplements or Legislation already in stock regardless of any price printed thereon.

						<i>Price.</i>			<i>Postage.</i>		
						£	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Blue Book, 1925, 1926, 1927, each ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6		1	4	
Blue Book, 1929, 1930 and 1933, each ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6		1	2	
Customs Trade Report, 1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0			5	
Governor's Address on the Estimates, 1934-35 ...	...	...	...	...	...		6			1	
Legislative Council Debates—No. 1 of any year ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6			2½	
Legislative Council Debates—Subsequent numbers, each ...	...	...	...	...	...		6			2	
The Handbook of Sierra Leone ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6			8	
Sierra Leone Studies (abridged edition of Nos. 1, 2, 3) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0			2	
Sierra Leone Studies, No. 6 ...	...	...	...	...	...		6			2	
Sierra Leone Studies, Nos. 7-18, each ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0			2	
Handbook of the Temne Language ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0			3½	
Handbook of the Sherbro Language ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6			3	
Handbook on the Tse-tse Fly (Austen) ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0			6	
Bibliography of Sierra Leone, by Sir H. C. Luke, Kt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6			4	
Beri-beri and the Freetown Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6			6	
The Birds of Tropical West Africa, Vol. 1, by D. A. Bannerman...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	0	
Report on Potential Rice Lands, by R. R. Glanville ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6			1½	
Census Report, 1931 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0			6	
Mineral Ordinance Revised, 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6			6	
Protectorate Road Chart (Motor Distance) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0			2	
Tide Table, 1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...		4			1	
Sierra Leone Country Cloths, by Dr. M. C. F. Easmon ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0			2	
Introduction to Geography of Sierra Leone ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4			2	
History of Royal West African Frontier Force, by Lieut. R. P. M. Davis ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6			2½	
A Limba-English and English-Limba Dictionary, by Mary Lane Clarke ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0			4	
Crook's History of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Western Africa...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6			4	
Specimen of Languages, by N. W. Thomas ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0			3	

SIERRA LEONE SURVEY



NOTE.—The Headquarters of the Northern Province have now been transferred from Magburaka to Freetown.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND,
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.



MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.